

THE ARTEMISIA

Magazine for the University of Nevada, Reno
Volume CII • Issue I • Fall 2007

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Net Neutrality

ON THE COVER/AT RIGHT:

Sarah Buck, 25, "Buck Nasty," a pivot for the Battle Born Derby Demons, is a continuing education student at UNR. She is currently working toward her third degree to become a nurse practitioner.

PHOTOGRAPHY: CRISTA HECHT



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THE ARTEMISIA

Magazine for the University of Nevada, Reno
Volume XII • Issue I • Fall 2007

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PHOTO: MATT FISKE



A NEW CALIBER OF RESPONSIBILITY

PHOTOGRAPHY: Kevin Clifford,
Crista Hecht
STORY: Sarah Cooper

University teachers may be packing heat in the classroom if Regent Stavros Anthony's proposal is passed. Anthony envisions training University of Nevada, Reno faculty and staff as reserve police officers and equipping them with small firearms.

"It's something that I've been thinking about for a while," says Anthony. "We seem to have these mass shootings whether they are at a high school or a mall or what have you. I was trying to think of what we could do to stop this."

Anthony arrived at his solution after lining up the events of a mass shooting. "The common denominator in all of these massive active-shooter scenarios was that no one else had a weapon except the bad guy and he just keeps shooting until the police show up. God bless the police for showing up, but there is always going to be some lag time."

On June 21 the Board of Regents and the Cultural Diversity and Security Committee recommended that directing staff bring back written proposals to the next meeting of the committee. Then Regent Anthony's safety measure will be revisited.

According to Chief of Police Adam Garcia, there is no difference between reserve officer's training and conventional police officer's training.

"They would be trained to the same levels of expertise as other police officers," says Garcia.

Participants in the program would take both oral and written exams and undergo a background check and psychological examination. They would also take polygraph and drug tests. Anthony added that the reservists need ongoing police training, Nevada Peace Officers Standards and Training certification, costs covered by the university, voluntary participation and paid leave for individuals attending the academy.

According to Garcia, the reservist will attend four months of the police academy and then two to four months of training. That is only if the participant passes the barrage of preliminary tests.

"It could be about one year from the time of applying to the completion of the program," says Garcia.

Before the guns could go into the teacher's pockets, the Nevada System

of Higher Education would have to reach into theirs. The price tag on the right to bear arms at a University is about \$3,000 per reservist trainee.

"From my standpoint, it's an effective approach and it doesn't cost us a lot of money, which means we can implement it very quickly," says Anthony.

Anthony is sure that the Nevada System of Higher Education can find the money somewhere.

"We have a \$2 billion budget so I'm sure we can find three or four thousand dollars somewhere. I don't think that is going to be an issue."

Identifying funding is the second step. First the Board of Regents needs to approve, or shoot down, the proposal based on research from Chief of Police Adam Garcia.

Chief Garcia is inspecting previous school shootings as he prepares a set of recommendations for the Board of Regents.

"The public always assumed that college campuses were safe," says Garcia. "The public needs to be aware of their surroundings."

Regent Anthony is not the only one to suggest that teachers carry firearms. In March 2007, Nevada State Senator Bob Beers

CONTINUED ON PAGE 4

presented Senate Bill 286, which would allow K-12 teachers to carry weapons on campus with appropriate training. The bill was killed in April by the Nevada State Senate Human Resources Committee.

"People seem to think that I came up with this idea off the top of my head," says Anthony. "It's been around for a while. I'm just looking at

extending it."

Regent Anthony cited the National Reserve Law Officers Web site as a reference.

The Web site defines reserve law enforcement units as "persons who are interested in the welfare of the People and in the protection of property in their community."

The site continues to describe a well-

organized reserve division as "a readily available source of properly trained, backup manpower for both large and small Law Enforcement Departments."

Regent Anthony is not planning on giving out guns to just anyone on campus.

"These will be trained and qualified individuals who have completed this

program," says Anthony. "It's not just handing somebody a gun."

Regent Anthony does not believe that the presence of firearms on campus will detract from the quality of education at UNR.

"Really you are not even going to know who has one," says Anthony. "So I think it will have no impact whatsoever." ◊

"The common denominator in all of these massive active-shooter scenarios was that no one else had a weapon except the bad guy and he just keeps shooting until the police show up."

Stavros Anthony
UNIVERSITY REGENT

BULLETPROOF BACKPACK

STORY: Carolyn LaBuda

Inspired by the Columbine massacre of 1999, the MJ Safety Solutions Backpack is a bulletproof book bag designed to protect students in the event of a school shooting. The creators, Joe Curran and Mike Pelonzi, both have children and worried about them getting hurt in a violent world. The pack can withstand multiple shots and various types of bullets at close range.



- ◊ It costs \$ 175
- ◊ Is about one tenth the weight of a bulletproof vest
- ◊ Can withstand hollow point .9mm bullets
- ◊ Provides approximately 238 square inches of protection in the back panel of the bag.

photo from mychildspack.com



OPINIONS

When Regent Stavros Anthony proposed professors become reserve police officers, I didn't think it was necessarily a horrible idea.

But the problem I have with it is the amount of money for training when that's not part of a professor's job.

I think any professor here would love to have \$4,000 for research grant money to pay a graduate student. But having that money instead spent on something that is only tangentially related to what it is we are supposed to be doing that's my problem with it at this point.

I like to work from the assumption that people do their homework before they come up with these things so potentially Regent Stavros Anthony might have answers to these questions. But for some reason today, we seem to want to be absolutely and completely 100 percent safe everywhere we go and that's just never going to happen.

I understand there is a problem with mental health issues on campus. But these types of incidents are so few and far between. What happened at Virginia Tech was obviously horrible. It is a horrible event, but they are rare events. When you look at the number of universities there are in this country and the huge numbers of students there are, is it really worth it for the university to spend that kind of money on something that's rare to happen?

If we in the political science department even had one person going to do this training, that would be an additional four classes this year that wouldn't get taught. So the effect the program would have on the university is going to vary from department to department.

I think that in order for at least 30 professors to be trained and have this program work, you'd need at least someone, I'm assuming, in every building. But professors are out of their offices pretty regularly for committee meetings, classes and research or are off campus collecting data. How are we to guarantee that any trained professors are going to be available at any particular point in time?

As part of the campus safety subcommittee for the Committee on the Status of Women, I know we've been talking a lot about what are the best strategies if there's something going on. Do you stay in your classroom and lock the door?

Is it best to flee the scene? If you have a PA system, do you announce, "There's a shooter on campus"? What's going to happen? People are going to run crazy; people are going to get injured.

In the situation of an attacker on campus I wouldn't know what I'm supposed to do. The two doors to my office are fire doors so I would probably turn off the lights and get under my desk and just kind of hang out there. Clearly, if there were students running through the halls, I'd let them in.

But we have to have these discussions on what's good and what's bad, what's an option, what's not an option, and you'd think by now we would have had these discussions.

Doing things like lighting and campus escort services are actually dealing with the shooting situation and also dealing with something that I consider more realistic such as sexual assaults on campus, muggings. That's something that's going to happen on a regular basis on campus and those things on campus are going to deal with all those issues and not just a shooter that's going to happen once every 25 years.

In order to convince me on this program, they'd have to justify to me that they have done everything else and they still think this is the best option because I think this should be your last resort.

Stacy Gordon has a Ph.D. in political science from the University of California, Davis. She is an Associate professor of political science.

Is it best to flee the scene? If you have a PA system, do you announce, "There's a shooter on campus"? What's going to happen? People are going to run crazy; people are going to get injured.

Regent Stavros Anthony's proposal for professors becoming reserve police officers seems like a great idea for a television drama.

In this instance it's not a four-eyed reporter busting his buttons off to fly into the sky, but instead a lowly professor who smashes dry erase markers in his attacker's face. The intro music would fade as the professor writes a fat, red "F" on a paper titled "Crime."

"In my school, crime never makes the grade," the professor would beam, smug look intact. Of course, this is overly exaggerated. But it does seem as if the media (myself included) want to view the proposal this way. Emily Richmond from the Las Vegas Sun sums up the proposal nicely. It's "faculty-turned-campus cops," she writes. Teresa Pham from University of California, Davis's paper, the California Aggie, puts it simply, writing that Stavros's proposal would allow employees to carry guns. She explains the proposal a bit further but reading that right off the bat would cause some alarm and why shouldn't it? If any of my professors turned around, a pistol in plain view, I might throw my notes in the air from the stress.

But the proposal doesn't mean to just hand professors guns, as some might have heard. It's a proposal whose intention aims to better protect students by giving professors the option to become reserve police officers, and possibly get paid for doing so. University money, Stavros proposes, would help fuel the costs. Professors would be trained on how to use a gun and as a result, be allowed to carry a gun on campus. They'd have all the rights of any reserve police officer with the added responsibilities of a professor. If all goes as planned, Stavros would have a professor's briefcase do double-duty as a blunt object. But the solution to campus shootings seems too simple. As a result, the entire university should, theoretically, be safer because there are more officers on campus. But let's ignore the real problem that happened at all these shootings.

In the case of Virginia Tech I don't think it was officers' delay time and it wasn't a lack of professors with guns. The problem came from Seung-Hui Cho. What's being done about students such as Cho? Don't they deserve the money, attention and help?

Throughout all of this, it seems that the show will have to work on its script because right now this ending doesn't make any sense.

Student opinion by Clarissa León.





TOP TO BOTTOM:

The Planet Neptune at wide-magnification.

The Andromeda Galaxy (M31) is the closest spiral galaxy to the Milky Way at about 2.5 million light-years away. Photographed at high magnification.

The Pleiades Star Cluster (M45) contains many large stars that were formed in the same cloud of interstellar dust and gas and is about 440 light-years away. Photographed at wide-view.

The Slooh Interface allows members to view and capture stellar objects in real-time.



AMAZIN' GAZIN'

PHOTOGRAPHY/STORY: Kevin Clifford

Slooh, a real-time astronomy Internet service, gives people the ability to search space and capture what they see in real-time into a photo gallery that is self-categorized into sections of stellar objects that are viewable by family and friends.

According to Tierney O'Dea, chief operating officer for Slooh, "Slooh has members in over 70 countries and about 40,000 subscribers [total]."

This service is great for any students who are astronomy fans or wish to partake in astrophotography, but they should also keep in mind that there are several drawbacks as well.

|How it works|

Slooh has two telescopes based in the Canary Islands, one of which members can buy five-minute timed slots for astrophotography. One of the telescopes is dedicated to the editor's channel and the other to the member's channel. Members have the option to pick from a preset of coordinates, such as the coordinates for the moon or the Andromeda Galaxy, or to create their own coordinates that could lead to a great find or an empty void.

To view the objects through the telescopes (called "missions"), members access the mission interface pop-up screen, which shows both the editor's and member's channels in progress in separate tab menus. The mission times between the two channels are staggered so you can switch between them to view and photograph two different objects at once. It's good to note that any member can view and photograph any active channel any time there is a mission in session.

All preset coordinates contain information about the objects, such as the magnitude of the objects and in which constellation they are located.

There are three views in which to view the stellar objects: all-sky view, wide-field view and high-magnified. Some objects, such as globular clusters and nebulas often look better in the wide-field than in magnified.

One of the most interesting aspects is viewing objects in real time. As the telescopes lock onto the coordinates, the objects first appear fuzzy and in black and white. But as time passes, the objects become clearer and eventually transition into color.

To capture a photo from the telescopes, simply click the "snap pic" button to take up to three photos of a single object. However, the trial version of the service appears to have a temporary limit on the amount of continuous photo taking of about three objects with three photos for each subject. This is probably due to the fact that the previous photos are being uploaded to each member's photo gallery. Also, currently the quality of the images are best viewed on the computer, but future plans are in the works to improve image quality.

|Time Frame|

There are currently about 12 hours of coverage with future plans to expand to 24 hours of coverage. Luckily, the time of coverage starts around 1 p.m. and goes until 1 a.m., which gives students plenty of time to view stellar objects between and during classes.

|Memberships|

The Explorer package is by far the best deal for the casual stargazer. For \$20 a year, you receive 200 minutes of viewing time, which figures to about 40 views a year. But it also charges five minutes each time you reserve a mission and you don't get a personal gallery page.

The Commander is the best deal for anyone who wants to stargaze throughout the majority of the year and who doesn't want to worry about spending minutes. Although it cost \$100 a year, you get unlimited time on the telescopes and no charges for reserving missions. You also get a seven-day free trial without charge.

|Needed Improvements|

According to O'Dea, there are many much-needed improvements coming to Slooh in the upcoming years.

One major improvement is the installation of the new observatory in Chile, which would give subscribers about 24 hours of stargazing opportunities.

"Our ultimate goal is 24-hour coverage, but we're not there yet with Chile," says O'Dea. "Our new observatory there will open up the southern hemisphere skies to our members."

Another major improvement is with the image quality. According to O'Dea, "the current cameras are capable of producing images up to 2,184 x 1,472 pixels. A future membership level that we are tentatively calling the 'Advanced Imaging Interface' will allow members to plan, execute, and download longer exposure, full-resolution images, though not in the current "live" observing mode. We hope to have this new program in testing some time next year."

This feature will greatly open Slooh membership to anyone who wants to peruse high-end astrophotography.

NAME: Laura Garchar
YEAR: Junior
MAJOR: Geological engineering
CUMULATIVE GPA: 3.9

HOW SHE SPENT HER

SUMMER: Doing an internship for NASA, experimenting with vaporizing soil on the moon in order to extract oxygen.

YOUTH: I was more of the quiet kid. I always liked to watch things, but I played in the dirt, too.

WHY ROCKS?: I think they're interesting and growing up in Nevada, we don't have plants. When I went on road trips to Colorado, I was just fascinated by rocks. I just needed to know more.

HOW DO YOU FEEL ABOUT YOUR PERSONAL STYLE?: It's not something I consciously think about. I feel like sometimes I want purple hair, or perhaps I want to shave my head, so I do it. I think it's all self-expression.

WORD TO THE WISE:

Do what you love and love what you do. You should never be afraid to have diverse interests. If I had just decided to do science and not dabble in art, I'd be such a shallow person. I think people should be open to everything.

PHOTOGRAPHY: Fielding Cathcart
STORY: Jessica Pacheco

In the days of our youth, playing by school rules, following the answers, and trying our best were looked upon as 'geeky' or 'nerdy.' Though thanks to culture shifts in what exactly is cool, being a female geek isn't all that frowned upon anymore.

"Kids in elementary school and middle school have long been picked on for being 'nerds' and 'geeks' if they seem like little conformists, putting excess effort into following teachers' instructions," Jason Tocci, doctoral candidate at the University of Pennsylvania's Annenberg School for Communication and the founder of geekstudies.org. "Since the '90s, though, being a geek has come to be associated with being free-thinking and getting paid quite well for it."

We have only ourselves to blame. In the past years, certain niches that would have been considered odd have now been glamorized into a new image: cult-zombie flicks, intense video game fandom and even the transition to the Internet where people can personalize and express themselves via profiles, blogs and Web sites. In this developing market, individuality and brains take the high card, opening up diverse areas where even girls who never quite fit in become the status quo.







NAME: Ana Leyva
YEAR: Sophomore
MAJOR: Art
GPA: 2.8

YOUTH: I didn't have a lot of friends. I was a part of a show choir though! That was rad.

HOW ART HELPS HER: Art gives me identity. In return, I can show off my identity to the world. It's like an offering of who I am.

HOW DID YOU GET INTO COMICS: I grew up with an older brother so I was always obsessed with Marvel. My favorite comic is "X-Men" and my favorite character is Gambit.

BATMAN OR SUPER-MAN?: Batman! He doesn't need super powers to kick ass.

HOW SHE PLANS TO AFFECT THE WORLD WITH HER ART: I just want to make people feel an emotion. If someone sees my art and they are happy, or sad or even angry, I've inspired something within them and I know it will make them think, and therefore affect them.



NAME: Elizabeth Coon
YEAR: Senior
MAJOR: Biochemistry
GPA: 3.85

YOUTH: When I was younger, my brother and I really loved mixing battery acid and gunpowder in cans. We just loved to blow stuff up.

CURRENT PROJECT: In Lake Tahoe, there is a mountain pine beetle that is eating away at the trees. I'm studying the gene in the beetle that makes a protein signaling for other beetles to come eat the trees. If we can make the beetle make less of this protein, hopefully we can save the trees.

FAVORITE PART ABOUT CHEMISTRY: I love the fact that I'm always adding to the scientific community with my research; I'm really making a difference. Also, I get to work with a tool called a vortex.

WHERE SHE WANTS TO BE IN 10 YEARS: Finding the cure for cancer in my own lab.

A MINUTE WITH MILT

WHAT MAKES GLICK TICK?

PHOTOGRAPHY: Fielding Cathcart
STORY: Sarah Cooper, Clarissa León

If you've read anything about President Milt Glick chances are you've read something useful. Most likely you have read that before coming to the University of Nevada, Reno, Glick held the position of executive vice provost and vice president of Arizona State University.

Somehow you would have found out he received his bachelor's degree of chemistry from Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois and his Ph. D. of Chemistry from the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

If you read anything on Glick you would have become familiar with his resume, his awards and what he has contributed to the academic field and with any luck, you might have come across a funny tidbit about President Glick. (Did you know his favorite movie is *Casablanca*?)

But since it has been about a year and a little over a month since Glick came to UNR, the *Artemisia* thought it would be nice to compile a list

of questions that are completely un-President related.

They probably will never appear in print again. They are questions that are mundane and useless. They are questions that have no purpose except to feed our own curiosities. So, in the end did we get any closer to figuring out what makes Glick tick? We haven't the foggiest idea.

WHAT WAS YOUR CHILDHOOD DREAM?
WHAT DID YOU WANT TO BE WHEN YOU GREW UP?

I was going to be a jeweler like my father.

IF YOU WERE A CAR, WHAT TYPE OF CAR WOULD YOU BE AND WHY?

It would be a roadster. It might be a Lexus. It might be a Beemer. But it would be more distinctive for its performance than for its luxury. The real

answer is that it would be a performance car, not a luxury car. I like the ability to be responsive to the issue of the moment more than show.

WHAT WAS THE FIRST THING YOU WERE GROUNDED OR PUNISHED FOR?

That was back before the great flood. It's hard for me to remember. I have no idea what the first thing I was punished for was, but I'm sure

that I deserved it.

WHAT COLOR BEST MATCHES YOUR PERSONALITY?

I don't know what color would match my personality, but the color I prefer is blue. Blue was always my favorite color, but even more so now that I am in Wolf Pack country. Never black. My wife said we will never again be at a university which has black. It's really a bad color to wear.

WHAT WAS YOUR HARDEST SUBJECT IN SCHOOL AND WHY? Woodworking. It was really hard because I'm not very handy. After I made a bread board I had to make a birdhouse. The bread board I could handle, but the birdhouse — now that was really tough.

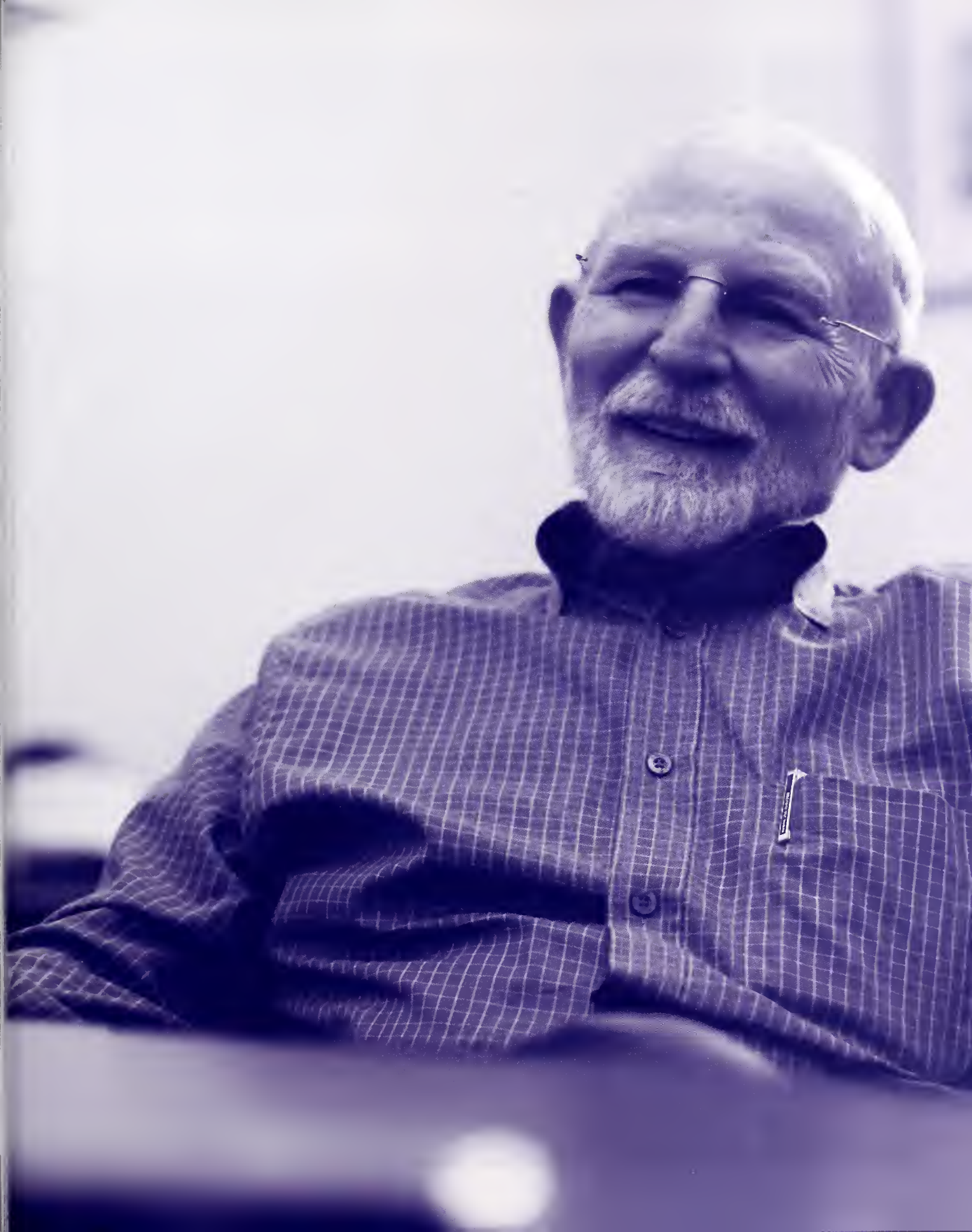
WHO IS YOUR HERO AND WHY?

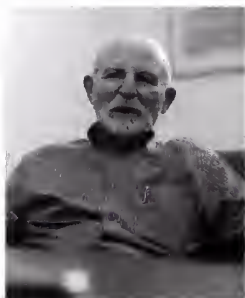
I take it Pat Tillman is a hero of mine. Golda Meir is a hero of mine.

Pat Tillman because he did something because he deeply believed in it. He sacrificed a lot of money and eventually his life for it. Whether I agreed with him or not, he did it because he meant it. And Golda Meir because she kind of built a country and that's pretty special.

HOW DID YOU PROPOSE TO YOUR WIFE?

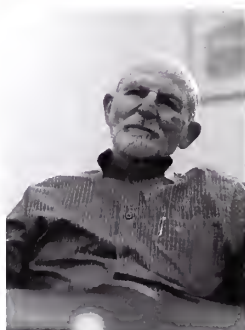
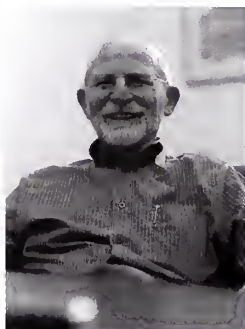
I don't think I ever did. It just happened.





WHAT WAS YOUR FAVORITE TV SHOW GROWING UP AND NOW?

My favorite TV show of all time is *The West Wing*. I like the substance. It brings a tear and a giggle to me. And I was interested in the subject. There were just some taglines that I use all the time. It was a great show. It's hard to find a favorite show now. I don't think you get attached to shows the way you did when you watched them once a week. If you want to put me to sleep let me watch a good TV show. Now a bad TV show doesn't do it, because the bad TV shows, I am continuing to do the day's work. But a good TV show that I really get engaged in I forget what I am worrying about or thinking about.



HOW DID YOU KNOW YOUR WIFE WAS THE ONE FOR YOU?

It evolved. We just kinda hung out. She was my roommate's student when I was a graduate assistant and she was the smartest one in his class. We have been married 42 years. It is a testament to something.

WHAT IS ONE CHILDHOOD DREAM THAT YOU HAVE NEVER BEEN ABLE TO LIVE OUT?

I've never made it to the majors. I didn't even make it to the minors. That's every Midwest boy's childhood dream.

IF YOU WERE ANY BASEBALL TEAM WHICH WOULD IT BE AND WHY?

I grew up a Cubs fan, which teaches you how to lose. It teaches you loyalty. And then we were Tigers fans when we were young and we would watch that team completely restore a city. What a great World Series in 1968. It was a year after the Detroit riots and the city desperately needed it.

IF YOU COULD PLAY ANY POSITION IN BASEBALL WHICH WOULD IT BE AND WHY?

I would be the shortstop, because that's kinda where you get the real action. And if I were a basketball player, I would be a point guard. I have four years of eligibility left, and I still haven't been

able to convince Coach Fox to let me use my four years of eligibility <chuckle>. They really need me.

IF YOU COULD INTERVIEW ANYONE, LIVING OR DEAD, WHO WOULD IT BE AND WHY?

It might be Abraham Lincoln. It might be Golda Meir.

WHAT WAS YOUR WORST FASHION STATEMENT, OR BEST, IN YOUR OPINION?

There was a picture in the student newspaper of me in my running clothes with my headband. It was not a pretty picture.

IF YOU COULD HAVE ANY BUSINESS OR ESTABLISHMENT NEXT TO YOUR HOUSE WHAT WOULD IT BE AND WHY?

Other than the University? I want it to be The University. After that, a fitness center or a Whole Foods.

WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE HOBBY?

Working. I have a wonderful job with smart people who entertain me and keep me humble.

WHAT'S THE FUNNIEST THING YOU DID IN COLLEGE?

When I was in college, I played a lot of bridge. And at Wisconsin, it was sitting in the Union interacting with people. A whole broad spectrum of society sitting on the terrace.

It was a great experience.

WHERE DO YOU LIKE TO GO TO DE-STRESS?

I like to go visit my kids. They are wonderful. I have two grandchildren, both are three years old. They were supposed to be born in the same week, but one of them came early.

WHO IS YOUR FAVORITE MUSICAL ARTIST?

Pete Seager, Joan Bayez, Paul McCartney. I have seen Seager, I've seen McCartney and I saw Bayez last year. I've been listening to

them for 40 years. I'm very consistent.

WHERE WOULD YOU LIKE TO TRAVEL AND WHY?

To see my kids.

WHERE WOULD YOU NOT LIKE TO TRAVEL AND WHY?

I have no desire to camp out.

IF YOU WERE A FOOD WHAT FOOD WOULD YOU BE AND WHY?

I haven't the foggiest.

WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE TYPE OF FOOD?

I like beef cooked almost any way. I like

most foods. We like to eat at our house.

IF YOU WERE A MOVIE CHARACTER WHO WOULD YOU BE AND WHY?

I would have liked to have been Ric in "Casablanca."

WHAT'S THE ODDEST THING YOU HAVE EVER EATEN?

I have no idea.

IF YOU COULD BE AN ELEMENT FROM THE PERIODIC TABLE, WHICH ELEMENT WOULD YOU BE AND WHY?

I haven't the foggiest. ◊



ASSURANT
Health

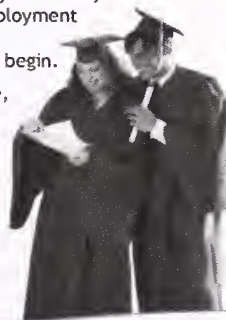
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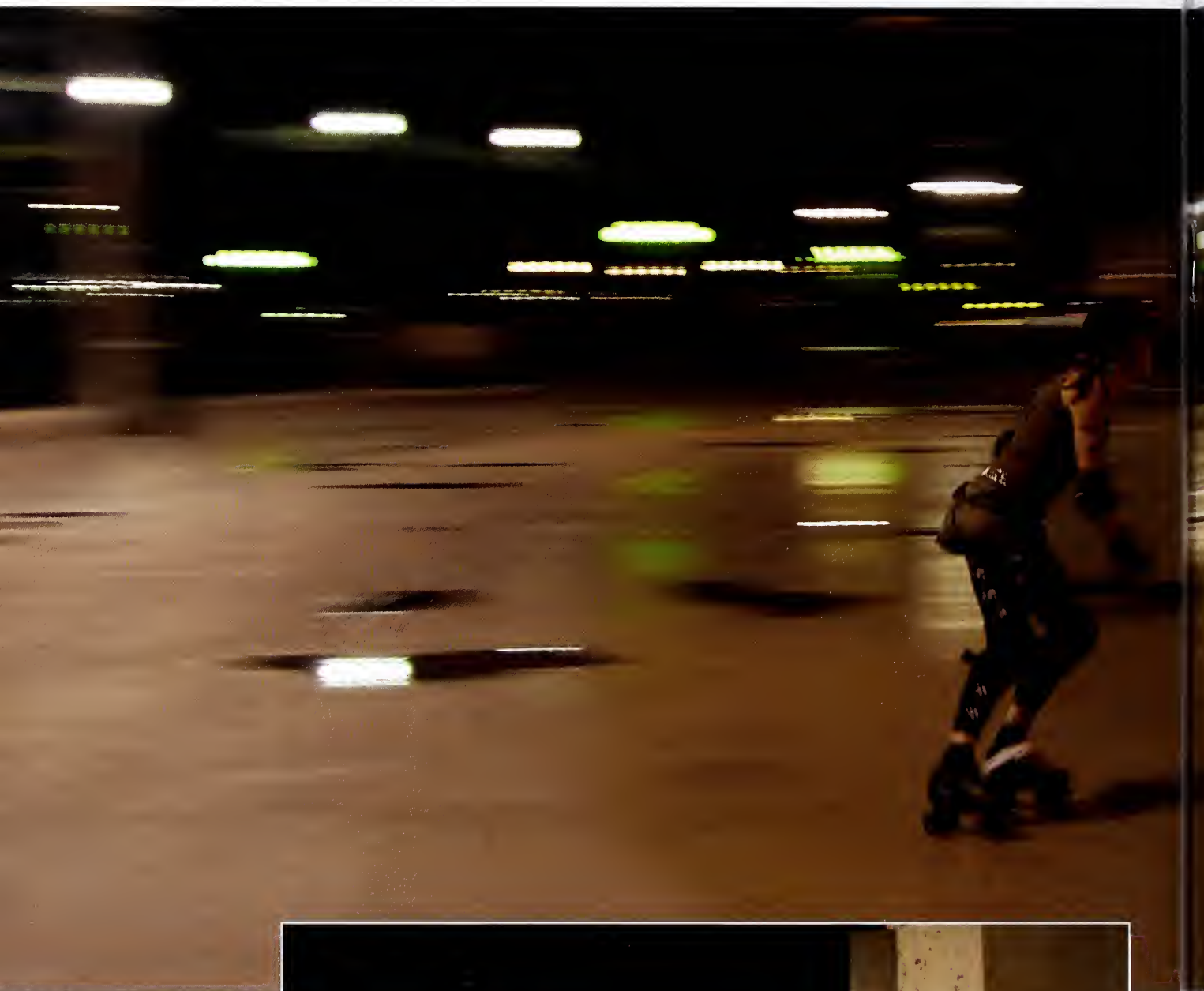
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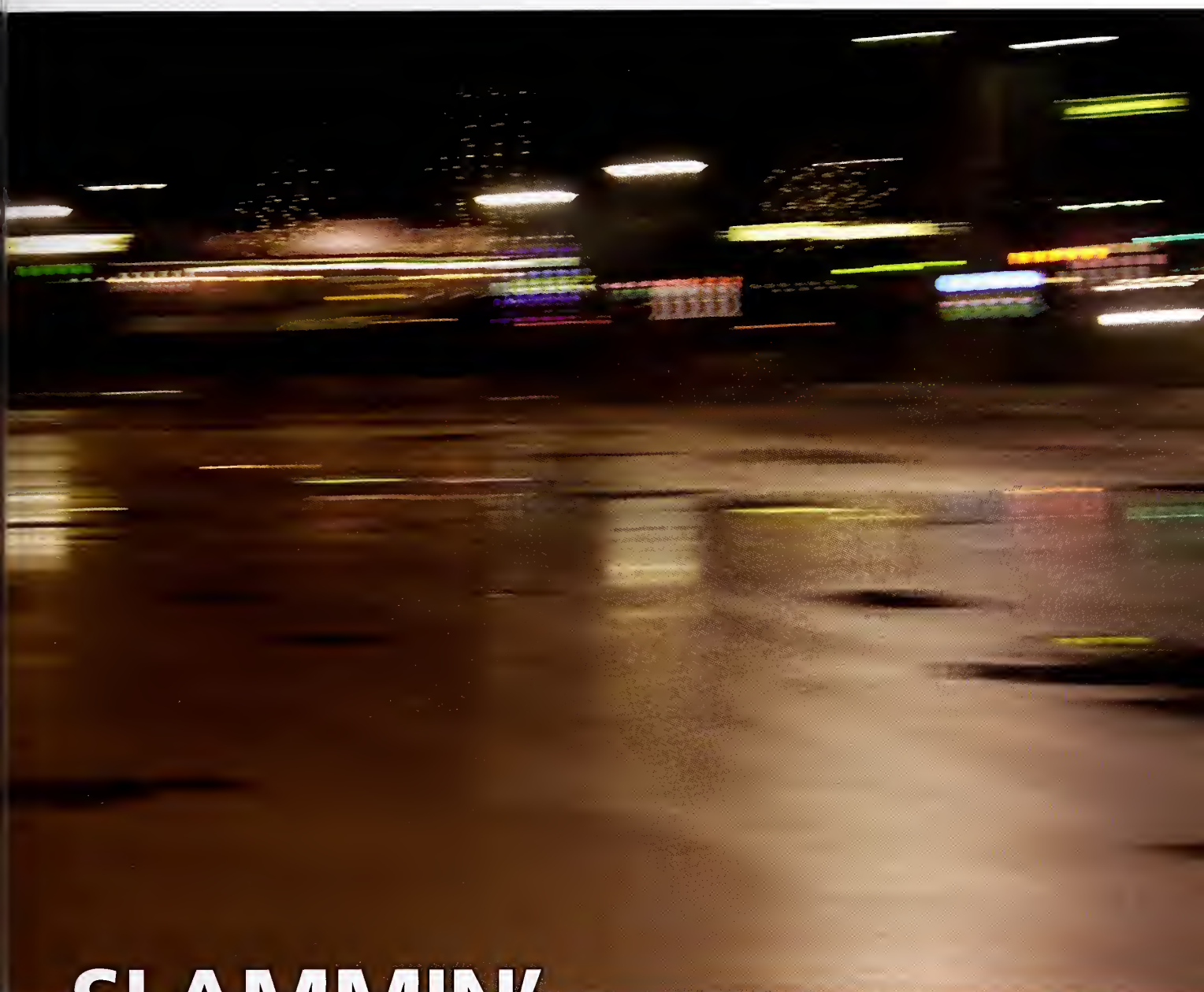
ABOVE:

Diane Hoatson, "Red Rock It," takes a lap around the Rink on the River during a practice that was cancelled due to rain on September 2.

BELOW:

Some of the Battle Born Derby Demons show off their tough sides.





SLAMMIN' SISTERHOOD

PHOTOGRAPHY: Crista Hecht
STORY: Jessica Pacheco

Sailor Doom, a derby girl for more than one year, regularly sees shy girls join the team only to quickly transform into solid, confident women. “They literally have no self-esteem and little skating experience,” says Sailor Doom, while changing back from her skates to her strap-up high heels. “But, you know, when you’re surrounded by girls telling you that you’re actually good at something, it changes you.”

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

The change Sailor Doom talks about can be seen at any Battle Born Derby Demon practice on Tuesday or Thursday nights at the rink on the river as the girls shuffle in and transform into the alter egos that they register under the Women's Flat Track Derby Association.

Josie Dirt is a plumber.

Mel's Bells is a teacher, and a University of Nevada, Reno alumna.

Ginger Snatch is a nurse.

Skinnin Bones, is a 22-year-old art major at UNR, who is finishing her third week of practices.

"Sometimes girls find escape in their name," says Sailor Doom.

"They'll be shy in the daytime and when they come out here, they can be the strong girl they always wanted to be with that name."

The Battle Born Derby Demons are Northern Nevada's only flat track roller derby league. The tradition and history of roller derby can be traced back to the 1930s when roller skating for charity was introduced to compete with the dancing fad. Due to increased popularity and competition for making the most laps, Chicago promoter Leo Skeltzer decided to add a competitive sports twist. Unlike the earlier roller derby bouts, the sport has become increasingly female-dominated and tough.

"I remember seeing girls just getting hurled out of the rink by other girls," says Sinister Sioux about her youth in the 1970s. "It was unlike almost biker-girl like totally hardcore."

Though more civilized to a point, that strength and endurance revived the sport of roller derby a few years back, and is moreso what fueled the creation of Battle Born Derby Demons.

Started over a year ago by Nevada newcomer Sweet Ruin, the idea actually began as a T-shirt shop with vintage roller derby girl designs. That was before a friend took Sweet Ruin to her first roller derby bout in Sacramento, Calif.

"After seeing it, I said that's it - I'm starting a derby," says Sweet Ruin. "I came back to Reno on Sunday, and that very next week I was putting up flyers. In around three or four weeks we had our first practice."

The first practice consisted of Sweet Ruin, 12 other girls, including Sailor Doom, and a whole lot of work ahead of them. The Sac City Rollers helped them learn the ropes, though Sweet Ruin says they weren't fearful.

"It wasn't intimidating at all," says Sweet Ruin. "It was exciting and

"I've fractured a bone in my wrist. Broken fingers happen a lot, strained muscles; one girl broke her nose, too."

Buck Nasty
STUDENT

scary at the same time, but we got it together."

Needless to say, intimidation does exist in the sport.

"It's not like they throw you out here and say, 'Here, grow some nuts'," says Danielle Zayac, also known as Skinnin Bones. "They teach you how to fall properly so you don't hurt yourself."

Knowing how to fall properly doesn't mean injuries don't always happen.

"I've fractured a bone in my wrist," says Sarah Buck, or Buck Nasty, who is working toward her third degree at UNR. "Broken fingers happen a lot, strained muscles; one girl broke her nose, too."

"Oh, don't forget the girl who just got the spiral fracture," says another girl.

"Oh yeah, she has to have a rod in her leg," says Buck Nasty.

Most of the girls laugh the injuries off though, as if it's a minute detail of the "highly rewarding" sport.

"Some girls are scared to join because they think they have to be strong," says Sailor Doom. "The answer is yes, you do, but you become strong. You have to because if you don't, you can't keep up."

The derby girls as a whole are like sisters, often seen sharing jokes and hugs before and after practice. It seems the sisterhood that cultivated in the 1950s and 60s still burns strong. According to Sweet Ruin, this is the factor second most important in derby.

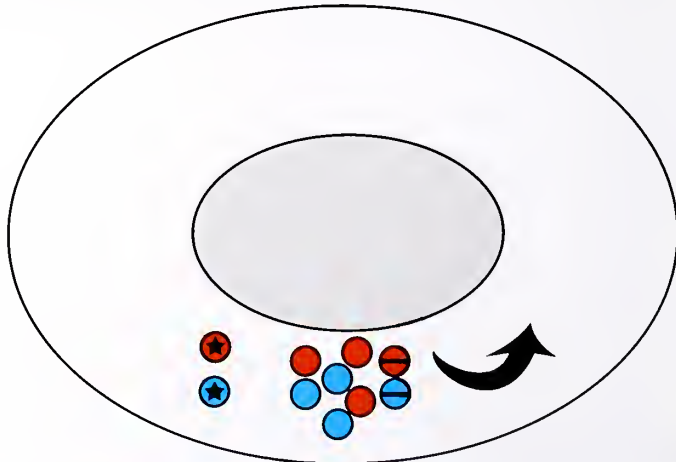
"I want the girls to show that we can give back to the community and make a difference doing what we believe in," says Sweet Ruin about the intimidation factor. "It's about the fact that people believed in the derby here and helped us; without them there would be no derby." o

ROLLER DERBY RULES

Two roller derby teams play on a flat circuit track during bouts, or games. There are five players to a team: three blockers, who defend, one pivot, who defends at the front of the team, and one jammer, who scores points. The players, with exception to the jammers, make up what is known as a "pack."

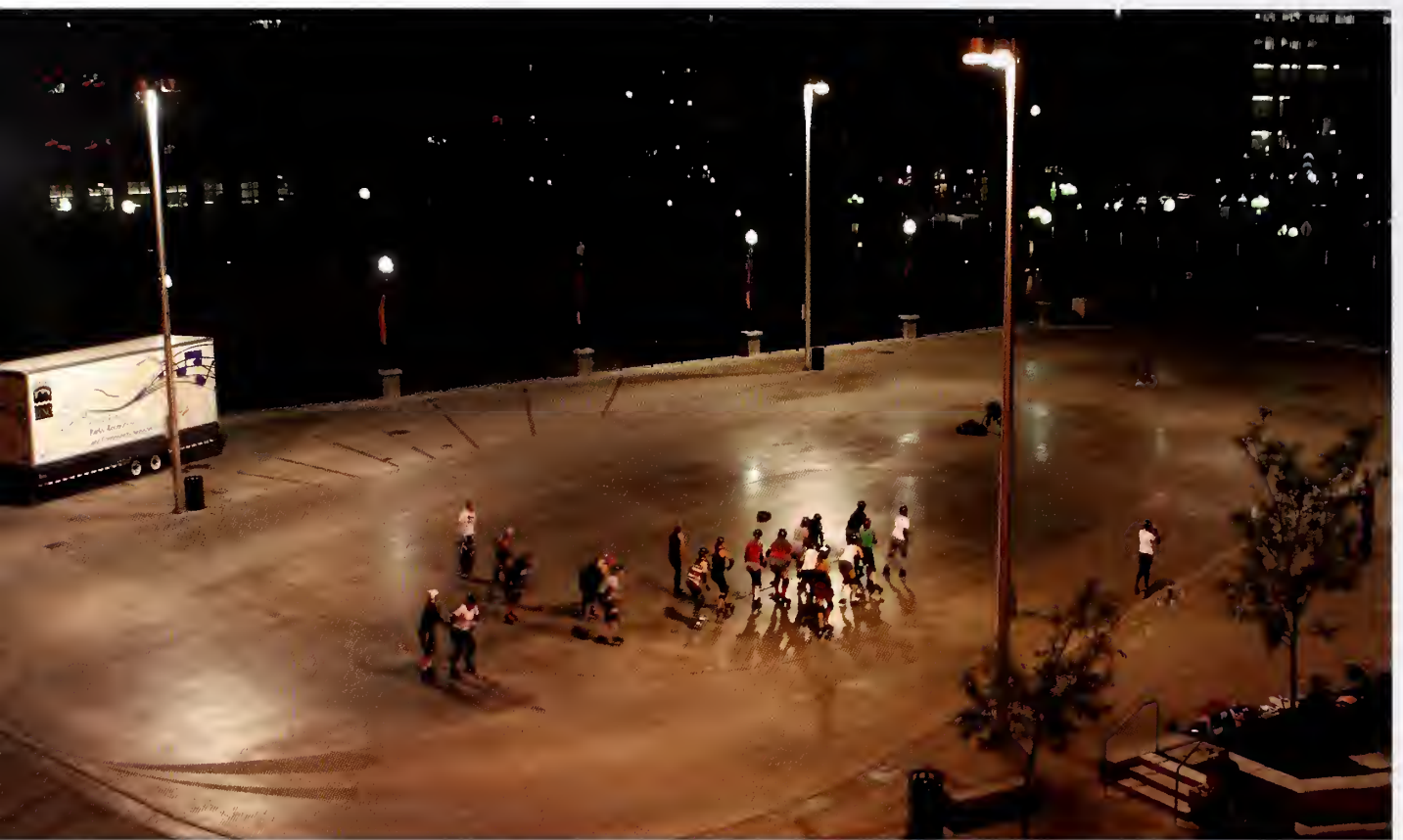
When the referee blows the whistle, the pack of pivots and blockers starts out around the track. The pack begins a "jam formation," in which the players move around the track in a counter-clockwise direction. Players in the pack can change positions, but must always stay within 20 feet of another player. After the pack moves past the start point, a second blow of the whistle means that the jammers from both teams, who are positioned 20 feet behind the pack, can start around the track.

There are three 20-minute sessions in a bout. Jams last for 2 minutes, in which the two teams try to earn points. Jammers are the only players who can earn points, which is done by passing the pack as many times as they can. After the first time a jammer passes the pack, they earn one point every time they pass a blocker or pivot from the other team. The lead jammer is the first one to pass the pack and they can end the jam whenever they want before the two minutes expire. The lead jammer ends the jam by putting her hands on her hips. At the end of the jam, the pack forms again and resumes playing. Players in the pack can only block jammers by using their body above their hips, except with their hands and head.



AT LEFT:
Sarah Buck shows off
her skates and derby
attire.







CLOCKWISE FROM LEFT:
Kristina Tarleton, "Sailor
Doom," changes back
into high heels after
practice on September 2.

The Battle Born Derby
Demons scrimmage
during practice on
September 6 in
preparation for their
bout on September 22.

The team practices three
times a week, which
includes conditioning
drills and scrimmages.

RILO KILEY

PHOTOGRAPHY: Autumn DeWilde from Filter Magazine

STORY: Brad Nelson

Do you ever wake up in the morning and think, Man, I fucking hate Gilmour/Waters-era Pink Floyd? Because I do - every single morning. Afterwards, I eat breakfast and contemplate burning my unplayed-for-at-least-eight-years copy of "Dark Side of the Moon."

Between each Cheerio I reminisce of the days when I was twelve and that record threw a brick at the proverbial window of my perceptions of what music could be and then proceeded to steal everything inside. After that, I went through a long phase where if all the tracks on an album did not somehow bleed into one another, it was not a true artistic statement.

This was accompanied by a slightly shorter period where I thought the idea of albums matching up with movies was pretty fascinating, as opposed to some stoner's method of staving off boredom. I was a stupid kid.

Regardless, I have now seen the light, and my dear friends, in case you haven't been clued in, that light is Syd Barrett - always has been and always will be, even after his recent death. Pink Floyd never again produced an album as complete or good as "Piper at the Gates of Dawn" (and, for that matter, probably no one's released anything as good as "The Madcap Laughs," his first solo album).

Now, my love for the sweet and holy and all-too-brief Barrett era and utter contempt for Gilmour and Waters is not the slightest bit original, and may come off a bit like those affected indie kids who claim to hate Led Zeppelin - a basic physical impossibility.

I know classic rock radio has taken a sledgehammer to the sacred, to the point where concentrated listening will initially inspire not only unimaginable horror but a brief flashback to days wasted in the service economy. (You know, when your co-workers would turn up the shitty, crackly radio to a rough recipe of static, plus those unfortunate soft-rock production values that misrepresent most great '70s rock records, and sprinkled with the vocal stylings of your peers reaching for Robert Plant but landing somewhere closer to Daniel Johnston - cue several voices simultaneously cracking upon "there was a LAAAAAY-DEEE we all know," which would be considered perfection in hell maybe - all coalescing into what, by all means, should amount to immediate implosion of the self because what is there simply to do at this moment but collapse into nothing? You don't have the defenses for this - no one does - we are all helpless unless we join the sing-a-long and I can't decide which fate is worse) but you could at least make a little effort to rebuild. "Whole Lotta Love" was probably more than a few people's "Summer Babe."

But I digress. The point is, this is not just my idea. In fact, the superiority of the Barrett songs is also shared by John Darnielle (writer of the Good News of music blogs, "Last Plane to Jakarta"). I was basically inspired to revisit "Piper" upon seeing how adamantly he asserted this notion. I don't have the proper vocabulary to ever really explain it, but once "Interstellar Overdrive" removed me of all mental capacity for nine minutes (one image replayed in my mind: I was drowning), I was a convert.

Once Gilmour took the reigns, he guided the band by firmly rooting the songwriting in his background in blues and jazz while keeping remnants of Barrett's psychedelia, which is a nice way of saying he took the tunes out and made the songs twice as long. Two shitty soundtracks and an "Atom Heart Mother" later, they were a

completely different band. This is to say nothing of what the band would morph into once Waters got right pissed enough to work with Bob Ezrin and make movies with animated, walking hammers. Something clearly went awry down the line.

Rilo Kiley, a band who, by all means, has nothing to do with progressive or psychedelic rock and in fact just happens to be two grown-up kid actors and two other dudes doin' the "indie" thing (which means absolutely nothing). The band has recently ascended from

their indie-dom (still means nothing) to write an album of full of country belle-isms and one song that really sounds like Fleetwood Mac that will probably achieve minor success on VH1 and perhaps lead to soccer moms blasting "The Mon-

eymaker" on their way to and from the field, because man, ain't nothing like a song about selling your body to take you back to the good old days.

Now, the new album, *Under the Blacklight*, isn't bad - in fact, it's rather good. It's just decidedly, um, less good than Rilo Kiley's previous records. Kinda like Pink Floyd, except without the understandable lineup renovations. You probably see where I'm going with this whole article.

See, before this, when Rilo Kiley was "indie" (okay, if you like indie music, you're a fucking liar, because you like nothing - I am serious about this. Any genre that lays claim to both Fugazi and Belle and Sebastian is not a genre at all, but in fact a void fed regularly by dejected hipsters desperately trying to keep their scene alive by forcing it on unsuspecting bands until we are so brainwashed and dead to common sense that we actually go out of our way to



CONTINUED ON PAGE 24



"well, it's got a few flaws, but it's nice enough." No, I mean "this could be the soundtrack to someone's life" great; "this is the record I put on when I feel like going fetal and rocking back and forth" great; "this is all I really need from music" great.

This is overstating the matter somewhat, but regardless, I remain unrelenting in my complete support for Rilo Kiley's "The Execution of All Things."

Let's take a look at the basics: before Jenny Lewis aspired to be the next Dusty Springfield, she was writing extended narratives for her band about her parents' divorce and generally feeling like shit, but with the hope that one day we might, collectively as the human race, feel less like shit, while actively recognizing that this hope is probably false. She was writing about how "sometimes in the morning I am petrified and can't move."

Music journalism tends to become pandering when a writer attempts to implore the reader to identify with the lyrics of their subject, but damn it if the refrain of "I feel nothing" in "Paint's Peeling" doesn't absolutely take you back to those points in your life where you indeed felt nothing, whether it be in response to the grayness of everything around or the wild numbness discovered in bottles on streetcorners. Maybe that's just me, I don't know.

What I'm certain of is that Jenny Lewis and her fellow songwriter Blake Sennett hit at the heart of something on this record – I'm not sure what, and I'm not sure they know what either, because they utterly abandoned it after this record for hookless songs about George Bush ("It's a Hit," from *More Adventurous*) and a near-hit, sex-kitten-friendly rewrite of *Execution's* penultimate track, "Spectacular Views" ("Portions for Foxes"). But what it does emotionally, from "And That's How I Choose to Remember It," a Casio-toned meditation on her parents divorcing that's split up and spread throughout the album, giving thematic coherence to the work as a whole, to the (almost) final line of the album, "[what] if we're too late for happiness?" is easily comparable to the best rock records out there, records that instead of merely holding

Under the Blacklight, isn't bad – in fact, it's rather good. It's just decidedly, um, less good than Rilo Kiley's previous records. Kinda like Pink Floyd, except without the understandable lineup renovations.

a mirror up to humanity, force you through it and leave you to examine the mess.

Beyond that, there's not much to say. Musically, the album doesn't stray far from traditional pop-rock territory (additional country twang is thrown here and there, but not nearly as extremely as in the records that followed) but there's an absolute monopoly on excellent melodies here that they only flirted with prior to this and never reclaimed again after. They mostly serve to reinforce the message, to which, as seen on the record's first climax and side-closer, "A Better Son/Daughter," a marching beat accompanies a distressful state of affairs, where "the lows are so extreme that the good seems fucking cheap." (OK, I'm pandering again, but you've felt exactly that shit, right?) There is yet the hope, the promise that something better may come, where:

You'll be honest, you'll be brave,
you'll be handsome and you'll be beautiful.
You'll be happy.

And it probably won't happen, but it could. And isn't that why we're here after all, to strive for something we may never be, but as long as we can obtain tiny fragments of it, we can say we lived a fulfilling life?

In all likelihood, with where they are now, we may never receive a record of caliber with "Execution" anytime in the future. That's fine though – instead of moaning wildly about "missed opportunities" we should be thankful that its accidental genius even exists as a bright contrast to its duller cousins, as well as being a huge suffocating light on the musical landscape in general.

In the case of both "Piper" and "Execution," we may be better human beings for it. ◦





FEE'S FRUITION

PHOTOGRAPHY: Crista Hecht
STORY: Hae Mee Mun

The Joe Crowley Student Union will stand out big with little details including wolf paw prints on the ceiling panels, Nevada symbols with the wolf on the blue carpet and tiny gray Nevada patterns on the windows.

The construction of this massive building, scheduled to open in November, has more than the typical student in mind. In the ceiling of the bathrooms, there will be a special square of glass that will project sunlight from the outside. This will allow the building to be lit without having to use electricity. Another way electricity is being saved is by using lights that will turn on and off automatically through motion-detecting sensors.

The two-story bookstore will serve



more purposes than purchasing books. The lower level will have an extended supply of University of Nevada, Reno gear. Also, a Clinique make-up counter will

be available to serve any student's beauty needs.

Besides the vast supply of meeting rooms and offices for new staff, clubs and organizations,

For the latest information about the Joe Crowley Student Union visit unr.edu/newstudentunion/

there will also be a Starbucks with a university approach. The Starbucks won't just have the brewed coffee already served on campus but actual Starbucks coffee, juices and teas. A mini-stage will be featured in the middle of the coffee shop where small university events can take place. Along with the popular Starbucks,

Keva Juice and Port of Subs have agreed to open up at the new student union.

The biggest details are the massive ballroom and the movie theater. The ballroom will accommodate over 800 people. Elegance will match its superior architecture with four large skylights. The skylights will allow sunshine to seep in or allow students to see a clear starry night. The movie theater will be able to seat 220 people who will be able to watch student films and sponsored movies. ◊

GRAD STUDENTS TEACH AND LEARN

PHOTOGRAPHY: Kevin Clifford
STORY: Sarah Cooper

According to graduate student Tyson Knudsen, “the difference between a graduate student and a professor is that we are all scared to death, we just try really hard not to show it.”

This semester Knudsen is one of the 267 graduate student teaching assistants at the University of Nevada, Reno. He is also one of a new generation of university professors, says Marsha Read, assistant dean of the graduate school.

“As we look at what we see from a national perspective we expect a fair number of retirements in the academic community,” says Read. “The academy is graying.”

According to Read these student teachers are becoming the next generation of professors who will also be setting the academic bar for current and incoming undergraduate students.

But for teaching at the university graduate students receive a \$1,400 dollar stipend that pays for the usual expenses. Also, 80 percent of tuition is covered and the school provides health insurance.

“Not every grad school gives the same incentives as (UNR) does,” says Knudsen. “This school is wonderful. There are advantages to being a grad student and teaching here.”

As a graduate student teacher in Spanish, Knudsen is eligible for in state tuition, despite his out of state status from Utah. On campus Knudsen can be seen among other students wearing his powder blue-collared shirt and dark-wash jeans. Knudsen is not only teaching undergraduate students but also learning right along with them.

“It gives the grad student a great opportunity to sharpen their teaching skills,” says Knudsen. “It can help them to decide that this is what I want to do, or this is not what I want to do. It also gives them great experience to put on their resume.”

But some undergraduates are ambivalent on the subject. Take Richard Cao, a 22-year-old biology major, for instance.

“It depends on the class of course,” says Cao. “I wouldn’t really trust upper division classes to be taught by graduate students.”

Cao specifically recalls a physics course he took nearly three years ago

which was taught by a graduate student.

“Towards the beginning she was giving horrible grades to everyone; it didn’t seem to matter she was giving bad grades to everyone,” says Cao. “Everyone almost had one out of ten and that was for everyone.”

Cao said the students in his class eventually spoke with the professor who intervened on the way she was handling the class. She eased up on her strict grading and the class was better for it.

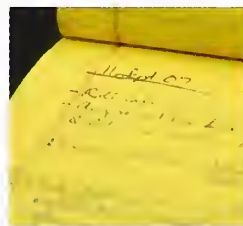
“One thing that she was lacking was balance and understanding because we did speak to her and it didn’t

seem like she was understanding of what we wanted,” says Cao.

But that doesn’t mean to say Cao has completely turned off by the experience.

“To be honest a lot of the graduate students that I had they really knew what they were teaching,” says Cao.

The graduate student growth is both academic and statistical says Graduate School



CONTINUED ON PAGE 28



Coordinator Michael Peters. Peters says that he hopes that the number of graduate student teachers will continue to rise. Each year the undergraduate students entering the university every year dictate the number of classes taught by graduate students. The university claims on their Web site that 79 percent of the full-time faculty hold the highest degrees attainable in their respective fields.

"Sometimes the grad students are much closer to the curriculum than the professors who don't usually teach those courses," says Peters. "The [graduate student] teachers are closer to the undergrad experience because they were just there a few years earlier."

One of Cao's professors would wake up the class with Chuck Norris jokes, recalls Cao.

"It provides them with classroom experience," says Peters. "It encourages them to gain mastery of their subject matter."

Peters says the graduate school is continually petitioning the legislature for an increase in graduate student teachers. The number of compensated graduate student teachers is determined by the legislature's pocketbook.

"We have been asking to have additional teaching assistants to offer more sections of different courses," says Peters.

Read is also an advocate for grad student growth.

"Sometimes the grad students are much closer to the curriculum than the professors who don't usually teach those courses. The [graduate student] teachers are closer to the undergrad experience because they were just there a few years earlier."

Michael Peters
GRADUATE SCHOOL COORDINATOR

"What they usually want to do is become a professor," says Read. "Many times they don't have any formal training as far as the teaching side. The ability to have an experience of teaching adds to their marketability."

Read acknowledges that concerns do exist nationally about graduate student teachers.

Some universities take a different approach to training future professors. Some universities operate Preparing Future Professors Programs but UNR does not.

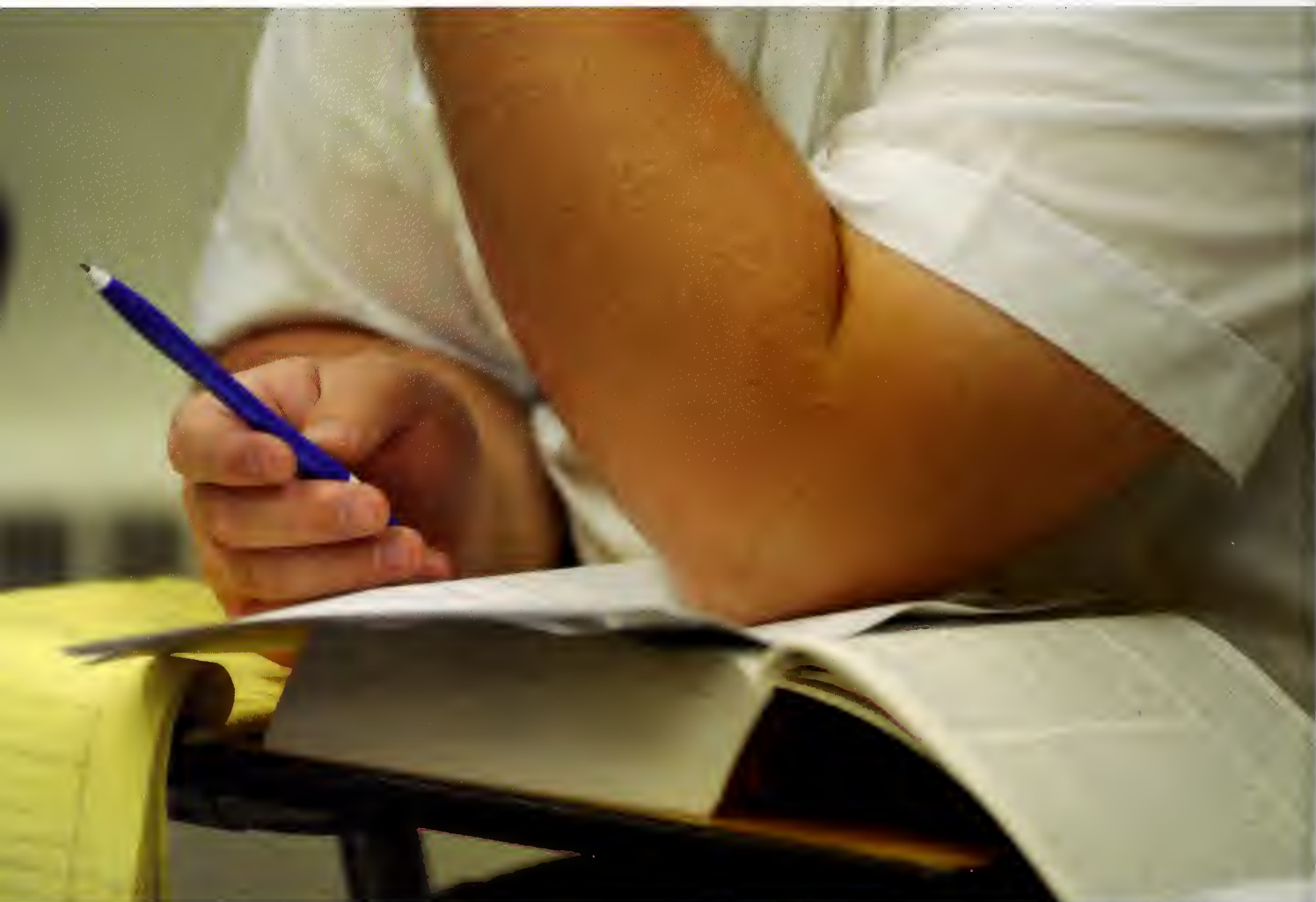
Rather than diving into teaching, these students follow a professor as he or she disseminates academic knowledge.

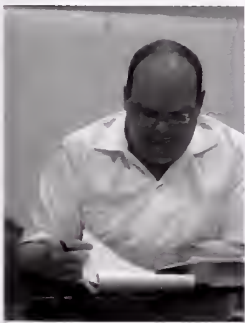
The scared-to-death grad student teacher is not something to be taken lightly.

The university responds by requiring teaching assistants to take courses through the Excellence in Teaching program.

The program offers classes on academic honesty, the university's plagiarism policy as well as accent reduction classes for foreign graduate students.

But Cao is still skeptical. "I just don't want to risk having a T.A. that doesn't have any experience teaching and screwing the whole damn thing up." o







OUR NEW INTERNET OVERLORDS

PHOTOGRAPHY: Kevin Clifford
STORY: Matt Fiske

In 1890, the results of the U.S. Census revealed that there was no clear line of settlement anymore, meaning there was no longer a frontier, effectively ending the era known as the Wild West. Today, a digital frontier is on the verge of experiencing a similar fate.

Net neutrality, a term often used but just as often misunderstood, is an issue that has helped to shape Internet conservatism and liberalism. In many ways, the controversy draws its parallels to the monopolies and anti-trust cases of the past.

When government intervention to ensure fairness in the market is mentioned, cases such as the breakup of Standard Oil in 1911, the breakup of "Ma Bell" in 1982, and the anti-trust charges brought against Microsoft in 2001 come to mind.

From the supporting perspective, net neutrality is a means to prevent large corporations from stifling out smaller online entities by preventing network infrastructure from favoring those who pay extra to get better access. If, for example, Microsoft were to pay a premium for network resources, they could overshadow any competitor who could not pay an equal or greater premium.

"(The Internet) will be monopolized, and it will prevent access for the general public to the product," says Debra Stiver, a professor for the University of Nevada, Reno's College of Business administration. "That's a major argument against these companies concentrating their power."

Small businesses and other organizations, such as the open-source movement, could be hurt by this as it would be impossible to compete for exposure with Microsoft in this scenario. The supporting perspective views this as unfair and would seek government intervention to regulate the Internet and make it a neutral playing field, where Microsoft gets the same type of Internet that the small business gets, without an advantage or disadvantage.

"It's an historical argument," says Stiver. "Wanting to maintain what is historically the case with the Internet, and that is that everyone has free access without any restrictions or road blocks."

From an opposing perspective, net neutrality is a threat to capitalism, defies concepts of ownership and means government intrusion. The large corporations that are responsible for the construction, management and innovation of the Internet infrastructure believe that because they made it, they can do what they want with it.

"It's hard for you to say that they shouldn't get any return on their

investment," says Steve Zink, UNR's vice president for information technology and dean of libraries. "If you had spent money putting fiber-optic in the ground, you would want to be able to manage it better than having an open pipe."

The opposing perspective also believes that by disallowing the market to decide who succeeds and who fails defies the very concepts of capitalism that the laissez-faire style U.S. economy is popularly described as.

"From a regulatory perspective, the precedence is that if you do provide something you've developed and put in a market situation you should be able to provide it for a price, and if people are not willing to pay the price, so be it," says Stiver.

The opposing side believes that net neutrality would turn the Internet into a completely government managed entity where a Federal Communications Commission-like agency determines what can and cannot be done.

"It's an age-old tension: freedom of speech vs. the rights of private property owners," says Zink. "It's been a balancing act from day one."

What side the average user should choose can probably be determined by how they interpret the Golden Rule. If a user subscribes to the interpretation of "do unto others as you would have them do unto you," then the user will probably lean toward the supporting side of the argument.

If a user subscribes to the interpretation

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32

that "he who has the gold makes the rules," then the user will probably lean toward the opposing side of the argument.

The issue of net neutrality continues to become an impending issue as large businesses proceed to buy out smaller entities.

MySpace.com, one of the largest social networking sites ever created, was purchased by Rupert Murdoch's News Corporation for \$580 million in July 2005. YouTube, LLC, often credited with popularizing viral video, was purchased by Google, Inc. for \$1.65 billion. Countless others are also in the midst of selling or negotiating.

The purchase of these once small startups and their assimilation into the larger economic forces worries some that an Internet monopoly may be inevitable.

"It really depends if you're a free market advocate or not," says Stiver. "(The Internet's) been a boom to information for citizens of the world. You can be someone in a developing country far away from the business centers of the world and if you have Internet access it gives you free access to information."

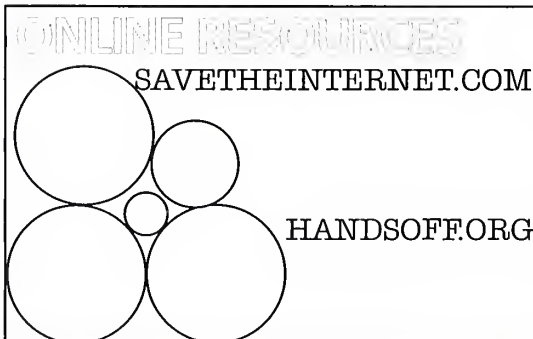
Whether or not net neutrality is the best way to prevent a monopoly and ensure a fair market is still debated.

"I think you're going to see pieces of (net neutrality) come up in a much more peaceful fashion through the FCC and through smaller parts of the network," says Zink. "This is a heavily lobbied topic, one of idealism vs. pragmatism; it could be easily looked at as a democratic vs. republican issue in the traditional mold, but it's not something that has caught much interest outside the warring parties."

The passive implementation of legislation that affects how the Internet is accessed, used and limited has the potential to redefine markets, concepts of private property and the limits of free speech.

"This is a heavily lobbied topic, one of idealism vs. pragmatism; it could be easily looked at as a democratic vs. republican issue in the traditional mold, but it's not something that has caught much interest outside the warring parties."

Steve Zink
VICE PRESIDENT FOR
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND DEAN
OF LIBRARIES



Save the Internet is an online movement dedicated to "the fight for Internet freedom." They support net neutrality and explain their side of the issue in detail. The site also offers resources for calling a state senator, graphics to display on a web blog or MySpace page, a supporting members list, and up-to-date news regarding the progress of getting legislation passed.

Hands Off the Internet is an online movement dedicated to the concepts of fair competition and non-regulation. They are against net neutrality and provide an in-depth list explaining point-by-point why they believe net neutrality legislation is an unnecessary solution.

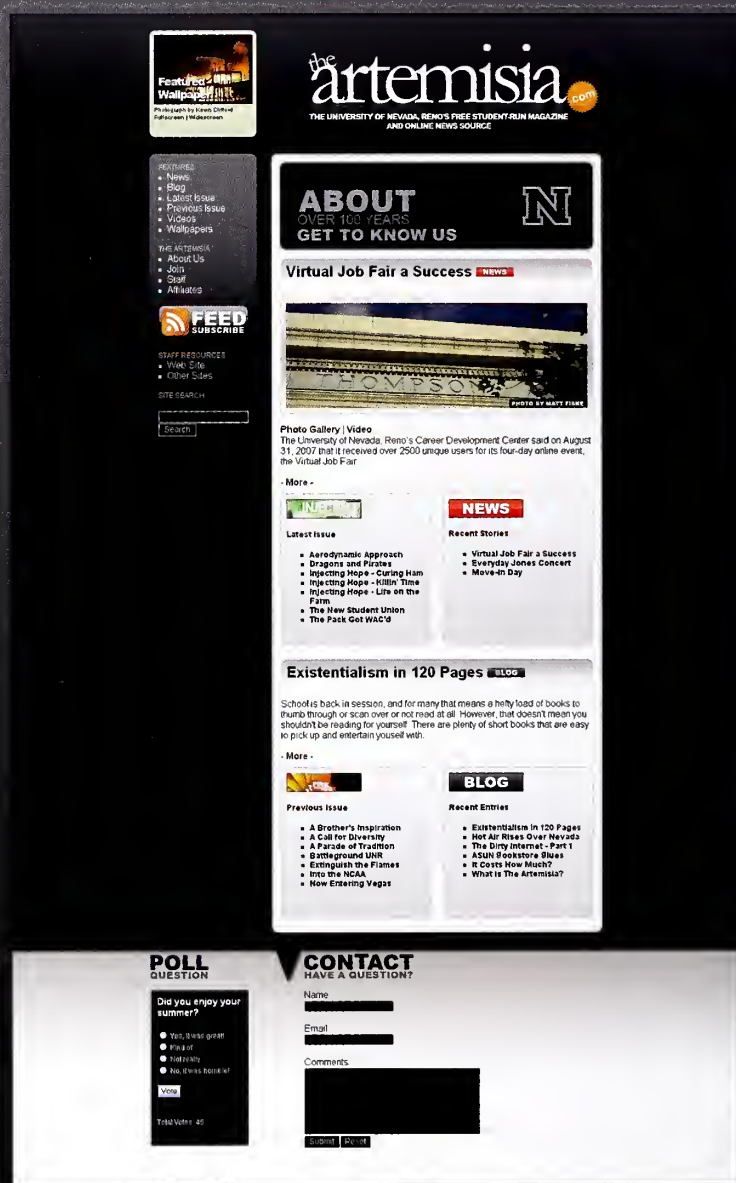
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